



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 8, 1911.
THE McNAMARAS AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT.
DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?
OTIS AND THE LAW.
ATLANTA CONVENTION.
A MINIMUM WAGE BOARD FOR WOMEN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1911.

No. 43

The McNamaras and the Labor Movement

Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the reports from Los Angeles last Friday afternoon that the McNamaras had confessed their guilt of the dynamite outrages in that city last fall.

Organized labor, believing implicitly in their protested innocence, had rallied to their support in every honorable way. The toilers of the land had given freely of their meager earnings that the accused might be guaranteed a fair and impartial trial, and though it now develops they were deceived, have no apology to offer for so doing. They simply did as all true Americans should do—gave the accused the presumption of innocence.

Grievous as has been our mistake, and sorry as we are for it, we insist the labor movement must not be held responsible for the crimes of these individuals, and that this great uplift movement is unalterably opposed to violence of all kinds and under all circumstances. And while we must always protect our members against false charges, we insist that when guilty they shall be punished.

It is beyond understanding how a man versed in the labor movement as John J. McNamara undoubtedly is could be guilty of so heinous an offense as the one charged, and apparently admitted. It is equally hard to fathom the impulse which moved such fiends in human form to associate themselves with a cause of such high aims and noble purposes as are involved in the labor movement. That a man capable of lifting himself to an exalted position of honor and trust in this great movement should be guilty of such an offense is appalling, and does a most commendable cause an irreparable injury.

But when all is said and done, it should not be forgotten that Jesus of Nazareth had a Judas to turn him over to his enemies, and that every good cause, from the beginning of time, has been cursed with the presence of a few bad men. No vast army of human beings should be condemned for the actions of the irresponsible few.

The world has outgrown the disposition which would crush Christianity because an occasional leader falls from grace. Ministers have been convicted of almost every crime, but the great thinking millions of the human family still believe the cause is good and noble and worthy.

It is only natural to believe that in this, our hour of trial and sorrow and shame over the fact that a man of prominence in our cause has been guilty of a grievous offense against right, honor and the law of the land, we, the uncounted, inconspicuous, humble toilers, shall not be con-

demned en masse as accessories to an offense with which we had no connection, and which fills us with horror, and chills our heart's warm blood.

While our hearts are filled with bitter grief, and our heads are bowed in shame over the dastardly deeds of these fiends incarnate, because they were connected with our movement, we believe the punishment meted out to them should amply fit their crime, not in a spirit of vengeance, not because they have disgraced us—for we can outlive the disgrace—but in order that human life may not be taken, in order that property may not be destroyed, in order that decency and justice and right may prevail.

There is no combination of men and women under God's benevolent sun who abhor crime more than do trade unionists. This statement contains the facts, regardless of the gibes and sneers of the nabobs and knaves who have fattened for years upon the toil of the helpless understrata of society.

God forbid that the labor movement shall ever again have within its ranks men who shall be guilty of such crimes; God grant that we shall never again be called upon to defend a member of a labor organization against such charges, but in the event we shall, may we have the strength and the courage and the persistency to do so, in spite of the fact that we have been bitterly sinned against in this particular case.

The labor movement is too big and too good and too worthy to be discouraged and disheartened by the viciousness of the McNamaras and their fellow advocates of anarchy and murder. It must go on in the future, as it has in the past, free from all forms of violence, courting the support of all lovers of justice and right, condemning and shunning all that is vicious and wrong. It is a just cause, and all the cohorts of greed and infamy cannot prevail against it.

The errors of the past must be taken advantage of and used as guides and guards in the future to rid the movement of noxious elements.

Organized labor has many enemies who will take advantage of this opportunity to assail us; but we are strong enough, have intrinsic worth enough, to refute radical and rash statements by our enemies, and we have done too much good for the masses of the people to be greatly injured by the actions of the unfortunate, misguided men who have posed as a part of our great movement. Black as the sky is, the sun will again shine upon us.

Does It Violate Constitution?

By Theodore Johnson.

Upon this second question whether or not the direct method of legislation contravenes any of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, there is appended a very clear and succinct argument by C. E. S. Wood, of counsel. Said argument is summarized as follows:

The point at issue in this appeal is so clearly a political question and so purely a matter of the political arrangement of the State's political machinery, that one feels almost convinced that the Supreme Court will never get beyond this point, and will dispose of it quite summarily. Nevertheless, it is necessary to meet the points raised by the opposition to popular legislation. All the speeches, all the pamphlets, all the debates, every form of expression of the revolutionary period show that the words "republican form of government" were used in the widest possible sense, and invariably meant in the mouths of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and others, only a "government of and by the people," as distinguished from tyranny, despotism, monarchism, or government by a hereditary, specially privileged class. It is true, Hamilton and Madison, in particular instances, arguing for our wide domain and the wide reach required of the future government, spoke of the disadvantages of the pure democracies, such as the Greek cities, which necessarily were limited in action to small localities, and even these were subject to those errors arising from the passions of a mob, making it perfectly plain that their idea of a pure democracy was the Athenian democracy, a congregation in which every citizen met, debated and voted; and yet continually these same men are speaking of the "republics" of Greece, among other republics in history. Thus in their minds the word republic and republican form of government meant only a popular government generally, without regard to internal form.

Section 4 of Article IV reads: The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and on application of the legislature or by the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

The context shows that the intent was that the Federal Government guaranteed to protect its weaker integral members against invasion, insurrection and the subversion of the will of the people by force, as by some dictator or powerful faction. Every utterance of Hamilton, Randolph and Jefferson shows that they were fearful of ambitious men or factions, or secret conspiracies from Great Britain, defeating the will of the people, and erecting an oligarchy or tyranny by force; the usurpers then sheltering themselves behind State sovereignty. This clause, therefore, was intended only as an insurance to the people of each State that they would be protected by the Union in maintaining a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Hamilton can be quoted often to the effect that "the foundation of a national government must be laid deeper than in the sanction of a delegated authority." He says: "The fabric of the American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people." In No. 57 of the "Federalist," he states that the objection taken by some against the election of the House of Representatives by the whole people "strikes at the very root of republican government"; and in the same essay he says: "The elective mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government." In the convention, his battle for the principle of universal suffrage and that only the free inhabitants should be entitled to representation is known to every one. On June 29, Secret Debates, he said: "As long as offices are open to all men and no constitutional rank is established, it is pure republicanism, but if we incline to democracy (Athenian democracy) we shall shoot into a monarchy. The difference in property is already great among us. Commerce and industry will still increase the disparity. Your government must meet this state of things, or combinations in the process of time will undermine your system." It is certainly curious that a political measure such as the initiative and the referendum, designed to check the great disparity due to commerce and industry which he feared; that inefficiency in purely representative legislation due to the combinations which in process of time threaten to undermine our system, should be bombarded with the clause framed by the very man who uttered the above words. His great fear was that some State might lose its pure republicanism by disparities and combinations which might make "the offices no longer open to all men." In No. 9 of the "Federalist," Hamilton, speaking of the petty ancient republics, shows that "the science of politics has advanced so that the excellencies of republican government may be retained and its imperfections lessened." His phrase, "republican government," is clearly meant in this essay to express only a government by the people.

LABEL SHOW A SUCCESS.

With the Lyceum Theatre filled to overflowing the illustrated lecture and moving picture show given under the auspices of the Label Section of the Labor Council last night scored a distinct success.

The entertainment was a success from the start. The big audience laughed heartily over the comic moving pictures and listened attentively to the explanation of the various labels, and thoroughly enjoyed the performance as a whole.

Representatives of the Union French Bakery were on hand with 500 loaves of union-made French bread bearing the label of their craft. The bread was distributed free to the audience.

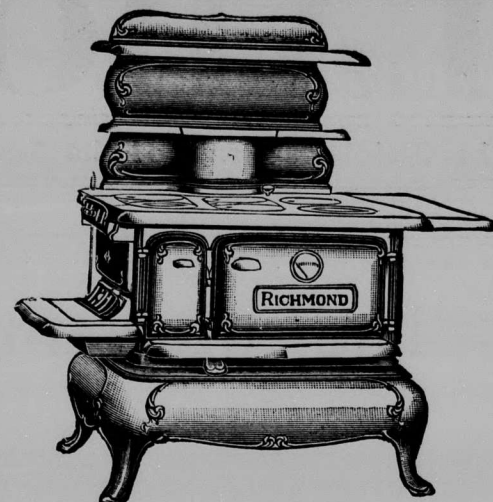
Collis Lovely, general vice-president of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, delivered a thirty-minute address upon the label and the trade-union movement in general. This

was followed by views of the different union labels. The slides were clear and were an exact reproduction of the labels. Some local slides were also shown.

The entertainment lasted about two hours and the audience showed its appreciation by frequent hearty applause.

The Boot and Shoe Workers are to be congratulated upon this method of calling to the attention of the public the question of demanding the label. There is no question but that the show will prove of benefit to those who were in attendance who were not familiar with the label, and many a person went away from the entertainment with an avowed determination to demand the label on all purchases made.

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LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 20.

France's great victory over Germany, after the war of 1870-71, was in the payment of three-quarters of the billion dollars' indemnity by German bills of exchange, was principally due to the fact that the French rulers, right after the war, flooded the country with paper money, and thus pushed all the industries, and made French goods cheaper than German. The indemnity from France to Germany after the war, including interest at 5 per cent per annum, amounted to \$1,060,209,015. After crediting France with the value of certain railroads in Alsace and Lorraine, the amount of indemnity due Germany was \$998,172,069, which was paid through the Bank of France, in the following way: In bank notes of the Bank of France, 125,000,00 francs; in French gold coin, 273,003,050 francs; in French silver coin, 239,291,875 francs; in German bank notes, 105,039,045 francs; in bills of exchange drawn in thalers, 485,513,729 francs; in bills drawn on Frankfurt in florins, 235,128,152 francs; in bills drawn on Hamburg in markbans, 265,216,990 francs; in bills drawn on Berlin in reichmarks, 79,072,309 francs; in bills drawn on Amsterdam in florins, 250,540,821 francs; in bills drawn on Antwerp and Brussels in francs, 295,704,546 francs; in bills drawn on London in pounds sterling, 637,349,832 francs. Total in francs, 4,990,860,349; equal to \$998,172,069.

The patriotic people of France raised this vast sum by a loan in less than six months from the time the government appealed to them. Germany expected to receive for years to come 5 per cent per annum on the indemnity bond; but the Bank of France, through the French bankers, drew on Germany, England, Scotland and Belgium, and in four months' time the whole indemnity was paid. Never in the history of the world has this financial transaction been equaled, and it is doubted by many authorities if it could be done so well by any other bank.

Germany expected the payments in gold or bullion, having previously demonetized silver; but the fact remains that actually in gold only \$54,600,610 was paid by the Bank of France, and that sum only left France. It was remelted in Germany and coined into marks. England, with her gold standard, had to part with her gold to the amount of \$127,469,964. Bills of exchange on the German bankers through the German empire, especially on Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfurt, amounted to \$612,989,236, nearly two-thirds of the whole amount of the indemnity. History says that this magnificent stroke of finance on the part of the Bank of France and French bankers came near ruining the leading German bankers, and forty-one banking houses throughout the German empire had to suspend temporarily, not being able to honor the drafts made upon them. The extravagance of Germany during the war of 1870-71 brought them into debt to France, to a large extent, after the war, and when the Bank of France purchased bills of exchange from the French bankers, who drew on their German correspondents, a panic ensued, and the Germans suffered far more than it is generally believed.

John Law was a king of finance, he was a Scotchman, made many mistakes, but was a financier without equal. He was born in 1671. It was when French affairs were in a wretched condition, that Law proposed one of his vast schemes to the Regent of France. On May 2, 1716, a private bank, called the General Bank, was founded, with Law for manager. The bank was a great success. By providing for the absorption of part of the state paper it raised to a considerable extent the credit of the Government of France. It thus appears that Law was the founder of the Bank of France, which has

kept up in various forms until now. Law saw dimly the needs of a government, and partly succeeded, but he could do nothing moderately, like our Socialist friends today, seeing the evils of conditions, he proposed to unite foreign trade and international finance in one huge monopoly managed by the state, for the people, but failed.

December, 1719, was high-water mark for Law, but decay began, the company could not pay. People began to sell the shares and buy coin, houses, land, anything stable. Law knew what was needed—general scaling down, as had been done with debt. But he did not do it. He issued violent edicts. The notes must be at a premium over coin. Big premiums were promised. It was useless, coin fled the country, prices rose, distress prevailed, Law lost his influence, his enemy stampeded him, and demolished his system. Sometimes a few lines of inside history are worth whole books that are usually printed. There is nothing more certain than that the chief reason why Law could not save this system was found in the fact that the king's mistress had invested heavily in the shares, and absolutely stopped him from scaling them down as he knew should be done. Law left France in 1720, as poor as he came, and died in 1729. The notes of the bank were reconverted into Government debt. The system had disappeared. This is only a very brief history of John Law and his doings. (Continued next week.)

E. C. Benedict, the yachtsman, was sympathizing with the owner of a motor-boat who had lost a race through some sort of sharp practice. To show his friend that others had suffered misfortune, he told the following story of an old

darkey of his acquaintance who once lay seriously ill of fever.

"This colored man was treated for a long time by one doctor, and then another doctor, for some reason, came and took the first one's place. The second physician made a thorough examination of the patient. At the end he said, 'Did the other doctor take your temperature?'"

"'Ah dunno, sah,' the patient answered. 'Ah hain't missed nuthin' so fur but mah watch.'"

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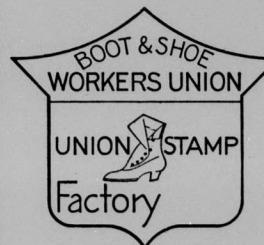


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JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

ATLANTA CONVENTION.

A resolution introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher providing for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate the feasibility of establishing a universal label was referred to the executive council to take such action as it deemed advisable.

The resolution introduced by Delegate Johannsen in relation to the Newspaper Solicitors' Union was amended by the committee on adjustments and passed as amended; the resolution now reading as follows:

"Whereas, The Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12,766, was organized and duly chartered by the American Federation of Labor three years ago; and

"Whereas, The union has endeavored to obtain a conference and agreement with their employers (the San Francisco Publishers' Association); and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council, seeing the justice of the Newspaper Solicitors' case, has repeatedly and continually urged the San Francisco Publishers' Association to come to an agreement with the Newspaper Solicitors' Union and failed; and

"Whereas, The executive council of the A. F. of L. has attempted to bring about an agreement between the San Francisco Publishers' Association and Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12,766, and failed; and

"Whereas, President Gompers, on his recent visit to California, held a three-hours' conference with the Publishers' Association, and was unable to persuade said association to even meet representatives of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union while he was present or otherwise, or even agree to accept an intermediary at any future time; and

"Whereas, Regardless of all the foregoing continued efforts on the part of organized labor to adjust the matter, the Newspaper Solicitors' Union is not only refused recognition, but has not had a conference with their employers for a period of two years; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor stands unqualifiedly for the recognition of its affiliated unions and collective bargaining with their employers; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Publishers' Association claims that the revenue-producing department of their business should be absolutely under their control. If that claim is allowed, it means that thousands of wage workers, such as clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, salesladies, etc., are debarred from joining and receiving the protection of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this, the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, go on record as demanding of the San Francisco Publishers' Association that they deal with and recognize the Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12,766; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this convention empower the San Francisco Labor Council to take charge of the controversy between the Newspaper Solicitors' Union and the San Francisco Publishers' Association, and that the San Francisco Labor Council be empowered to bring about an agreement between the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12,766 with the understanding that no action be taken that will involve any other organization without first securing the consent and approval of the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor."

A resolution having in view the consolidating or bringing together of the Musicians' Union and the bartenders was introduced. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, The economic conditions of labor demand absolute cohesion of the organized workers, unity of action and co-operation; and

"Whereas, The policy of the employer is to

keep apart the interest of his employees, thus using one craft against another where more than one is employed; and

"Whereas, We deeply regret the necessity of this action against a craft like ours employed in various houses, places, etc., but do so in the most friendly spirit, believing that thus the interest of each can be made common, and the required co-operation secured; and

"Whereas, The culinary workers are employed by the same employers and in the same houses, places, etc., as are the members of the American Federation of Musicians, and our contention is that if both would act in the spirit of solidarity and co-operate, the grievances of one would be the concern of the others, hence conditions for both would advance and be uplifted; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we urge the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlanta, Ga., 1911, to devise and create a plan whereby this much desired object can be accomplished, so that in future conjoint action must be taken by the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance, and the Bartenders' International League of America, and other culinary trades, and the American Federation of Musicians, on any grievances arising in a house, place, etc., by either one or the other mentioned organization."

The committee reported as follows:

Your committee is of the opinion that this matter is one for the two International Unions involved to decide. Therefore, we recommend that the whole matter be submitted to the American Federation of Musicians and the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

ORPHEUM.

There will be great doings at the Orpheum next week when the enterprise of its management will be most convincingly illustrated by the presentation of one of the greatest bills ever presented in vaudeville. Ada Reeve, who comes direct from England to play a special tour of the Orpheum circuit, is considered to be the best of all the serio-comic comedienues who have won fame in London, and in the two theatres of the Orpheum circuit in which she has already appeared she has created quite a furore. Miss Reeve has not only been prominent in the English vaudeville houses but has also won renown as a stellar feature at several of the principal West End London theatres in "San Toy" and other successful musical comedies, and among the warmest of her admirers was the late Clement Scott, for many years regarded as the foremost of British theatrical critics. Miss Reeve's songs are distinctive and unique. Many are of the descriptive type and the point of them is always well made. A great charm of her performance which will particularly appeal to San Francisco audiences is its perfect refinement. The other artists who will contribute to the new bill are all celebrated in their respective lines. Mrs. Gardner Crane will present "The Little Sunbeam." Dave Genaro and Ray Bailey, who also come next week, are among the most gifted and versatile artists in vaudeville. Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGreevy will amuse with their diverting skit "The Village Fiddler and the Country Maid." Next week will close the engagements of the Six Bracks; Mlle. de Fallieres and Les Fraed-Nad.

A few weeks ago an Irishman landing in New York was asked by a policeman:

"What price do you get for donkeys in Ireland?"

Paddy replied: "From £1 to 30 shillings, but a big one like you would sell for 35 shillings.—New York "Call."

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SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Following is the report of Vice-President Hanan, who has been on a tour of inspection:

"Brothers, Greeting: I am much pleased to be able to state to our brothers who are out on strike on the Harriman R. R. lines that I found conditions at the points that I have visited in California, Oregon and Washington in a very good shape; the men for the most part seemed possessed of a spirit of determination to stick together in this great struggle until victory has crowned their efforts.

"The situation in the city of Portland where about 1000 men came out on strike is very good, the strikers have much to contend with in a city administration that opposes them at each and every turn, and public opinion that favors the railroad corporation in this struggle between capital and labor. Strike breakers have been arrested time and again for carrying concealed deadly weapons, and taken to the police court and discharged. Strikers are arrested without cause or provocation and are compelled to put up large and unreasonable sums for bail when there is really no just cause for their arrest at all.

"The union men of Portland assisted very materially in electing the present city administration of Portland, and they do not feel very proud of the fact, but it has been an education to many of them not only in Portland but all along the line, and it is a safe prediction that when election time rolls around again in those places the workmen will know who to vote for.

"I visited the Dalles, Ore., also La Grande. At the latter place I found the strikers very much in evidence, on the job day and night, and apparently getting good results. I spent a day in Starbuck, Washington, and addressed a meeting in the Opera House. This is another town where the sentiment of the public seems to be with the big corporation instead of with the men who toil. I visited other points in Washington and returned to Portland to address a meeting of the Albina business men and then left for the south. I spent a short time with the strikers at Roseburg, Ashland, and also stopped off at Dunsmuir, Cal.

"I met with the machinists, and addressed a meeting of the Federation, and later addressed a meeting of the business men in behalf of the strikers, and left for San Francisco and arrived here on Thanksgiving Day. A portion of my time was spent in the north in looking after the case in Portland where one of our brother machinists who had been a striker in the contract shops of that city, was murdered in cold blood by a shop owner, and it looked for a while as if he would be acquitted of the charge, but we brought evidence to the attention of the grand jury to prove that it was cold blooded and deliberate, and the murderer was indicted for murder in the first degree and held without bail for the criminal court. The manufacturers of the northwest have pledged the sum of \$100,000 for his defense, so it is alleged. Since that time another cold blooded crime has been committed by one of the railroad guards at Bakersfield, who shot and killed in cold blood a man who sympathized with the strikers.

"The strike situation from all points and angles looks good, so keep the good work up, boys, and above all things stick and we are sure to win. With best wishes, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"WM. HANNON, Inter. V. P., I. A. of M."

Los Angeles—H. Dell has been expelled from the Local No. 808 of the Trainmen for scabbing on the carmen. Captain of Detectives Fry of Salt Lake was discharged for being drunk; smallpox has broken out in the pen; Brother E. L. Reguin, our president, paid us a visit and gave us a fine talk, made a hit with the boys. The fol-

lowing is an inside report that we have just received and thoroughly reliable, all the organization has to do is to stand pat a little longer: The company will have to get some new engines or get some men in who can do the work. The place is so full of dead engines that there is no room left; yesterday the 2600 was fired up but it died before it got away from the house; the 2676 and 2618, both out of the back shop, died while they were being fired up; engine 1803 while pulling the limited east of here yesterday threw a side rod, knocking off the air pump.

Tucson—Freight engine 2773 arrived here last night with freight train and about fifteen cars in the center of train with air hoses not coupled, and the train was handled with hand brakes. The call boy quit rather than call a scab foreman and refused to break in a substitute. Air hammers and the motors have been discontinued account not sufficient air to handle them; ten boiler makers have been fired on this division because they were suspected of being in sympathy with the union men and working against the company. The real fact is they are doing their best as boiler makers; Parsons is applying for transportation for his family so as to be ready to pull out for Los Angeles when the strike is settled; road show, "The Chorus Lady," unable to make their engagement here; train did not arrive until next morning, nine hours late, and still conditions are reported as normal. Our dance was a great success.

Every report received presages victory for the strikers.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, in dealing with the question presented in a resolution of electing its officers by a referendum vote, decided: "That the question of the practicability and desirability of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote be referred to the executive council for investigation, with the understanding that they report on this subject to the next annual convention for its consideration."

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1911.

For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveler returns, puzzles the will
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pitch and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action.

—Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Assemblyman Griffin, author of the eight-hour law for women workers in this State, and able assistant, Leon Yanckwich, have prepared a bill providing for a minimum wage for women, and a brief discussion of this subject by the latter gentleman is printed elsewhere in this issue and is deserving of perusal.

Senator Shanahan, a consistent advocate of free text books, proposes to introduce a constitutional amendment which will permit the passage of a law making our schools actually what the name implies, free public schools, and we sincerely hope that it will meet with the approval of a sufficient number of our legislators to insure its passage, for such a law will redound to the advantage of our people.

If the vast number of trade unionists will permit the thought of the great possibilities of the union label to filter through their brains and will then act upon the dictates of a sound judgment, it will not be long until the employers of labor come to a realization of the fact that the organization of wage workers really means something. Do this today and tomorrow you will be thankful for it.

A New Jersey farmer is said to have taken two pigs to market and received credit for them at current prices. He requested the butcher to save him a couple of hams. When he called for them and the balance due him he was presented with a bill for \$2.80 in excess of the price he got for the pigs. This transaction furnishes ample proof to the consumer that the farmer is not to blame for the high cost of living. The middle man is the person who gets the money.

OTIS AND THE LAW.

Men who protest against anarchy and disorder, who condemn disregard of law and order on the part of some, can make no claim to honesty and good citizenship when they advocate stealth and murder on the part of others.

That a shoe fashioned upon such a last fits that child of perdition, Harrison Gray Otis, is patent to any person who reads the following extract taken from the Los Angeles "Times" of November 2d:

"And soon—It has begun to happen already—the plain citizen of every country will form a combine. Its object will be the suppression of sedition and anarchy in the persons of professional agitators. Theirs will be a big, powerful, effective but unostentatious revolt. It will work quickly, surely, silently. The first thing the plain citizen combine will accomplish is the quiet removal of these gentlemen. They won't be blown up; they will just quietly disappear from human ken. There will be a little inquiry at first, but it will die down ever so quickly, for of all the people in the world the professional agitator depends entirely upon his presence and his glib tongue to maintain any sort of interest or influence in his followers. His impassioned rhetoric is his only asset.

"The idea of the plain citizen combine is not being mouthed abroad and it is not seeking members or subscriptions. But it is growing rapidly nevertheless, and it is a very real and tangible thing. With the itch removed the great disease of unrest will soon be cured, and the world will settle down for another half a century."

Yes, Mr. Otis, with the trade unions removed, greed and avarice might settle down for another half a century with no possibility of being interfered with by the cries of the hungry and the oppressed, but sir, have you considered that this is rather a late and hopeless age for the success of such conduct?

Have you, sir, taken into account the growth of education and intelligence in this country, or have you, because you have been backing up, retrogressing, become a victim of the optical illusion that the balance of humanity was standing still? Some such delusion, sir, must have taken possession of your decaying brain, else you could not believe that the people of this enlightened age would permit the advocacy of such doctrines as are contained in the quotation above.

The man who urges such a course is an enemy of society in general, and particularly of a republic such as ours.

We believe now, as we have always believed, that laws are made to be observed by one and all, rich and poor, influential and insignificant, powerful and weak, and that the operation of all laws shall, in all cases, be observed alike.

But, sir, there are those who believe that because they wield a trenchant pen and own a printing press, they are above the law, but let us assure you, sir, the great mass of the people do not so believe, and all breakers of the people's laws, will be punished, even though their advocate be Harrison Gray Otis.

During the past month we have not seen a single editorial comment in the daily newspapers concerning this threat of the Los Angeles "Times" to do away with labor union officers through the medium of anarchy and lynching.

Suppose the same article had appeared in some paper representing organized labor? Is there anyone so foolish as to believe our great moral dailies would have maintained such a somber silence?

It makes a difference whose ox is gored.

LOS ANGELES ELECTION.

After a victory at the primary election last October, three weeks after the opening of the McNamara trial, Job Harriman went down to defeat at the hands of Alexander, four days after the dynamite conspirators had pleaded guilty.

At the time the McNamara brothers were being sentenced 140,000 men and women voters were piling up a majority estimated at about 35,000 for Mayor Alexander, the "good government" and "citizens' committee" candidate, over Job Harriman, the Socialist and former attorney for the McNamaras, who had polled a plurality of 3000 over the mayor in the nominating primary, little more than a month ago.

The reversal of the mayoralty vote, in spite of the pre-election predictions to the contrary, was attributed by leaders of both factions in great part at least, to the sensational ending of the McNamara trial on Friday last.

The vote cast probably was a record for any municipality of this city's size. Los Angeles harbors somewhere between 325,000 and 350,000 people. The gross registration was 192,700; the net, after several thousands of names had been thrown out, something more than 187,000. Of these 140,880, according to unofficial figures, cast their ballots. According to the same figures, Harriman received about 40,000. He failed to carry his own precinct, Alexander beating him there 1537 to 192.

Had the McNamara confession been delayed until after the election there can be no doubt the result must have been very different, and success for Harriman would have been heralded all over the country as a Socialist victory, we must not lose sight of the fact that organized labor was a part and parcel of the campaign; that every man on the ticket who belonged to a craft that had a union was a member of that craft. We are not trying to discredit the Socialists but as we would have claimed a large portion of the credit in the event of victory, we must bear about all the blame for the failure.

Had there been no McNamara case at all, the fair-minded men and women of Los Angeles were so disgusted with the actions of the present administration, and the people were so tired of being driven under the lash of special interest officeholders during the past ten or fifteen years that another story undoubtedly would have been written of this election.

Los Angeles has been governed for years by a class of citizens so blinded by prejudice against the working people that they gave them less consideration than the machinery used in the manufacture of goods. This condition of affairs became almost unbearable to a large proportion of the citizens of our southern neighbor and they were prepared to cast off the oppressive yoke when the confessions of the McNamara brothers caused those not connected with organized labor, and who know little or nothing about it, to change their minds and vote for Alexander. There can be little doubt of this, because up to the hour of these confessions even the strongest Alexander supporters conceded that the race would be a close one.

It was believed, previous to the confessions, that the women held in their hands the balance of power, but the election returns demonstrate that they did not decide the election.

The average workingman lives to be but twenty-eight years old, according to Emmanuel Sternheim, head of the Council of Educational Alliance. The average life of a wealthy man is between fifty-five and fifty-six years, he said. This difference is due to lack of exercise on the part of the working man. His brain, if exercised sufficiently, is capable of changing this condition of affairs and placing the balance on the right side of the ledger.

Fluctuating Sentiments

For every society woman wrapped in silks and bespangled with diamonds a thousand other women are clothed in rags and jeweled with tears. For every boisterous laugh of the idle rich there comes in reply a thousand sighs of the over-worked poor. For every shout of joy from the lips of the do-nothings of the world we hear innumerable sobs of pain issuing from the throats of the tired toilers. Until all these conditions have been altered; until life has been made bearable to those who feed and clothe the human race; until industry is rewarded and idleness punished, there can be no peace and no slackening in the efforts of those agencies which are struggling for the establishment of justice and fair dealing between men.

In regard to imprisoned birds Charlotte Perkins Gilman has this to say in the "Forerunner": "Out of the billowing green boughs of the forest, the endless oceans of bright air, the refreshing rain, the winds that lift and rush and fill with wild rejoicing; out of the whispering darkness of deep leaves, the wide sweet light of sunlit hill and valley; away from pleasant chase of food desired; come the yellow song birds which she loves; come over land and sea in small tight wicker cells; come to prisons of gilded wires scarce larger; come to the smothering house air, the dull constant dreary walls, the sick heat, the smell of coal gas and the smoke of oil; to such stale monotonous food as falls to them inert; to hop and hop and hop, to sing madly to no end, and dream of flight; to this come the birds she loves."

There are a great many inconveniences in this inconvenient world. It is inconvenient to do without our neighbor's purse sometimes, and our neighbor's wife and wits, much more inconvenient than being deprived of the death-harvest of the birds and quadrupeds. But the most of us are able to stand these greater inconveniences, either because we are educated to do so or because we don't like to get mixed up with the club of public opinion and law. The time will come in the evolution of human sympathy and understanding when the same kindly club will hang over the birds and quadrupeds as hangs over our neighbor now. Then we shall refrain from burglarizing them no doubt with the same joy and eagerness as that with which we keep our hands off our neighbor now. In the present raw state of human nature, the only limit most men place to their sins is that indicated by where punishment begins.—J. Howard Moore.

While one spends these winter evenings in lonesomeness and solitude, it is pleasant then to permit the mind to revert to the old home and its comforts and joys. To dream of the days when as a child we roamed through field and valleys with their growing grain, and wandered along narrow roads that run between deep woods. Then to see the little stream which so refreshed the cattle—and the boys—when there they gathered to dodge the summer sun. To recall the days when barefooted we plodded through the stubby hay field, freshly mown, in search of the nest of the bumble bee, its garnered honey to steal, and for the effort to receive that awful sting, the industrious creature's only weapon with which to defend the season's hoarded wealth. That happy time when money to us had but little charm; when our most serious thoughts were those of play, and games and fun; when to be compelled to go to school was nothing short of persecution yet which, when well under way, also furnished such pleasure; those days when the mind changed in judgment as often as did the weather in its sun, rain, wind and calm.

Wit at Random

Clergyman (reproving servant)—Who is it that sees and hears all we do, and before whom even I am ever as but a crushed worm?

Servant—Why, the missus, sir.

"How much is your fiancé worth?" asked the matter-of-fact father of his romantic daughter. "Oh," replied the latter, enthusiastically, "my Fred is worth millions on millions!" "Of course; but I mean how much is he worth in cold cash?" "Well, he has one pound fifteen shillings in the Postoffice Savings Bank."

Trust the Yank! Chicago peddlers were forbidden to cry their wares in the street, but got over the difficulty by naming their horses "Banana," "Cabbage," and other vegetables, and now do a big business by going down the street crying "Whoa, Banana!"—New Zealand "Voice of Labor."

"What was the best job you ever did?" inquired the first barber. "I once shaved a man," replied the second barber. "Go on." "Then I persuaded him to have a hair-cut, shampoo, facial massage, singe, sea-foam, electric buzz, tar-spray and tonic rub." "What then?" "By that time he needed another shave."

A train in Arizona was boarded by robbers, who went through the pockets of the luckless passengers. One of them happened to be a traveling salesman from New York, who, when his turn came, fished out \$200, but rapidly took \$4 from the pile and placed it in his vest pocket.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the robber, as he toyed with his revolver. Hurriedly came the answer: "Mine friend, you surely would not refuse me two per cent. discount on a strictly cash transaction like dis?"—Fun.

Harold, aged nine, came home one day so bruised and dirty that his mother was thrown into a state of marked perturbation.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed in horror. "How on earth, my child, did you get your clothes and face into such a state?"

"I was trying to keep a little boy from getting licked," was Harold's virtuous, if hesitating, reply.

"Well, that was fine!" said his mollified parent. "I am proud of you, sonny. Who was the little boy?"

"Me."—Exchange.

A hungry tramp called at a farmhouse and sought to induce the stout lady on the front step to present him a handout. She looked him over in a very peculiar way and seemed to be about to release trusty Fido, when her demeanor changed and she said, slowly: "You were here two days ago, and I gave you a whole pie. I didn't think you would be back so soon." "Maybe not," replied Weary, "but you see I fooled you, for I didn't eat it." Thereby proving the old adage that there is often a wise bean under a tattered chapeau.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

Champ Clark tells a story which he says was given him by Representative Griggs of Georgia. It runs this way:

"The head of a household was late in getting home, and the wife upbraided him. 'Why, dear, it is not late,' said the man, who had been down to the club. As he finished speaking the clock on the mantel chimed out 3.

"'You have told me a story, John. It is 3 o'clock, and a nice time for a married man to be getting home,' said the vexed wife.

"'There you go, dear, just like you to believe that old dollar-and-fifty-cent clock before you will your dear husband.'"

Masterpiece in Prose

ABOLITION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT. By William C. Plunkett.

In the most express terms I deny the competency of Parliament to abolish the Legislature of Ireland. I warn you, do not dare to lay your hand on the Constitution. I tell you, that if, circumstanced as you are, you pass an act which surrenders the Government of Ireland to the English Parliament, it will be a nullity, and that no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it.

I make the assertion deliberately. I repeat it, and I call on any man who hears me to take down my words. You have not been elected for this purpose. You are appointed to make laws and not legislatures. You are appointed to act under the Constitution, not alter it. You are appointed to exercise the functions of legislators, and not to transfer them. If you do so, your act is a dissolution of the government. You resolve society into its original elements, and no man in the land is bound to obey you.

When you transfer, you abdicate, and the great original trust reverts to the people from whom it issued. Yourselves you may extinguish, but Parliament you cannot extinguish. It is enthroned in the hearts of the people. It is enshrined in the sanctuary of the Constitution. It is immortal as the island which it protects. As well might the frantic suicide hope that the act, which destroys his miserable body should extinguish his eternal soul. Again I therefore warn you, do not dare to lay your hands on the Constitution. It is above your power.

I do not say that the Parliament and the people, by mutual consent and co-operation, may not change the form of the Constitution. Whenever such a case arises, it must be decided on its own merits. But that is not this case. If government considers this a season peculiarly fitted for experiments on the Constitution, they may call on the people. I ask you, are you ready to do so?

Are you ready to abide the event of such an appeal? What is it you must, in that event, submit to the people? Not this particular project, for if you dissolve the present form of government, they become free to choose any other. You fling them to the fury of the tempest. You must call on them to unhouse themselves of the established Constitution, and to fashion themselves another. I ask again, is this the time for an experiment of that nature?

Thank God, the people have manifested no such wish. So far as they have spoken, their voice is decidedly against this daring innovation. You know that no voice has been uttered in its favor. You cannot be infatuated enough to take confidence from the silence which prevails in some parts of the kingdom. If you know how to appreciate that silence it is more formidable than the most clamorous opposition. You may be rived and shivered by the lightning, before you hear the peal of thunder!

PORTO RICO DELEGATES.

The delegates in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlanta, Ga., from Porto Rico were Santiago Iglesias, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Joaquin A. Becerril of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of San Juan, and Rafael Alonso, Typographical Union No. 478. Mr. Becerril is the editor of the labor paper, "Voz del Obrero." Senor Alonso is secretary of the Free Federation of Workingmen of the Island of Porto Rico.

The optimist is the man who can take the lemons handed him and make lemonade out of them.

A MINIMUM WAGE BOARD FOR WOMEN.

By Leon Yanckwich,
Of the California and Oregon Bar.

Now that the eight-hour law for women is well in force in most parts of the State, and that, contrary to the predictions made at the time the bill was before the Legislature, the industries of the State have not been ruined, and the friends of the bill are confident that the Supreme Court of this State will uphold the principle of the bill, the attention of those interested in social reform should be directed to the subject of a minimum wage for women. It would be desirable to take up the matter of a minimum wage for all workers, but, as there is very little chance of such a bill being held constitutional, the friends of social reform should take up the question insofar as it concerns women. In taking up this matter we have pronouncements of the highest courts of the land to justify such regulation and interference with the right of contract of the women workers, as would be clearly unconstitutional if applied to men.

The two evils from which modern industrial life suffers, and the effects of which are more disastrous in the case of women than in the case of men, are: overwork and underpay. The eight-hour law was the first attempt made in this State to remedy the evil of overwork. The step the State took will never be retraced. On the contrary, the law will probably be extended so as to give all the women workers the benefit of its provisions.

The only way to fight underpayment is by enacting a minimum wage board law. Of the benefits of such a law little need be said. If overwork impairs the health and the morals of the working women of the State, and thus indirectly impairs the health of the future generations, so does underpayment. Malnutrition and privation do not breed a strong, healthy womanhood, and the interest that the State has in the welfare of the future generations demands that the State interfere and protect its womanhood. No industry that cannot give a woman a decent wage is worthy of protection. When a friend criticised Carlyle for his agitation in favor of the enactment of a child-labor law, and told him that the silk industry would be ruined were such a law enacted, Carlyle replied: "If the silk industry cannot be carried on except with the labor of our little children, it is too expensive, and we cannot afford to keep it."

Any industry that underpays our women and girls, that paves the way which leads girls to perdition, is too expensive and we cannot afford it. As an economist puts it, we have no right to use any person or group of persons as instruments for our welfare. When we permit our industries to underpay the women workers in order that the work of the world may be done we are using these women as instruments for our welfare, we are sacrificing their health, and ultimately their virtue, and the welfare of the State, on the altar of our own selfishness. We have no right to do this.

The writer, and Assemblyman Thos. F. Griffin, the author of the eight-hour law, have had under consideration a law establishing a minimum wage board for women in this State. The statutes of other countries on the subject have been examined, as has also the bill introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature at the last session. Many of the statutes enacted in foreign countries solve the problem by declaring that a certain wage shall be considered a minimum wage. It is our belief, however, that the better way would be to give the Labor Commissioner the power to determine the minimum wage for each industry, after defining that the minimum wage shall be a living wage. All industries employing women would be declared affected with a public use to the extent of guaranteeing the women employed therein a living wage. The bill, embodying these

features will be submitted to the Legislature at the next session, or to the people under the initiative. It should have the support of all persons interested in social reforms. When the eight-hour law was being considered many of those who opposed it declared in favor of a minimum wage board as a substitute. The writer and the other supporters of the eight-hour law asserted that the minimum wage board is complementary to the eight-hour law, and should follow the enactment of the former. We are still of the same opinion and with the aid of the friends of social reform, and with the aid of the women themselves we shall endeavor to make the State of California take this next great step toward protecting its womanhood.

EVERYDAY CHRISTIANITY

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The church has a great social mission. If I felt that it was not interested in the everyday affairs of men—in the abolition of the sweat-shop and of child labor; in the securing of better sanitary conditions for working people—I would cut out the church and line up with the trades union even more strongly than I do. It is because I believe that the church is concerned about these things that I shall continue to work through the church for the securing of better things for workingmen and their families.

It is an institution which not only prepares men for death, but, more important still, it teaches them how to live. Unfortunately, some workingmen have thought of it as something which has to do only with sickness, death and cemeteries, and that the preacher was a handy man to have around in case of a funeral. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the average preacher usually responds to such a call.

The churches have become centers for the social and intellectual life of the people, as well as for the development of their spiritual life. Open every night, and nearly all day, as many of them are, for concert courses and lecture series, free dispensary and savings bank, sewing school and cooking class, boys' clubs and reading rooms, men's clubs and library, music and women's clubs, and everything else that is helpful and inspiring—so far as their means will permit and the community demand—these all indicate that the church has a vital interest in the "here and now" as well as in the "hereafter."

Sometimes workingmen have said that the church is not doing enough for the needs of a certain community. They forget that as a rule the particular church which they are criticising is composed of their neighbors, who are no better off than themselves, but who are striving to supply church privileges for the people living in the district. If the average workingman believes in this work of the church, he can render his fellow men a great service by helping it through his personal efforts. For the question of helping the people in the neighborhood is not so much a question of money as it is a problem of flesh and blood, viz: the willingness of men to give themselves to the work of helping others. The high-thinking workingman best understands the needs of those with whom he associates and he can suggest many things to the minister who, with his co-operation, can carry out his practical plans for the betterment of the whole community. Almost any minister will gladly talk over with a workingman any plan that he may have for helping his fellow men.

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NOTES FROM THE EXTRA SESSION.

This is the second week of the session. The committees are very busy, but the legislative bodies have only material enough to work upon each day for an hour or two, sometimes divided into two or three sessions. About forty bills have been introduced so far in each house. Also a dozen constitutional amendments. The two most important subjects before the law makers are reapportionment and public utilities regulation. Upon the settlement of these two questions depends the length of the session.

The bills in which labor is particularly interested are the following: The weights and measures bill introduced by Senator Welch, providing for a State superintendent and a deputy, and compelling each county to appoint its own sealers and perform the inspection. Assemblyman Hamilton has another bill placing this inspection in the hands of the Board of Health. The Senate Judiciary Committee has adopted the main features of the Welch bill and a sub-committee has been working out the details. The bill will probably be reported out by the time this reaches the readers.

It is almost certain that no attempt will be made at this extra session to extend the powers of the Accident Board, in conformity with Senate Constitutional Amendment 32, adopted by the people at the October election and which had the indorsement of the labor bodies of this State. Up to the present time three bills have been introduced. One of the bills authorizes the Accident Board to expend eight thousand dollars in securing statistics of accidents in the State. The other compels each employer to notify the Accident Board of the happening of any accident. The same duty is imposed upon physicians attending the injured. The third bill permits the establishment of inter-insurance among employers of labor within the State. Two of these bills have already been reported out. The one relating to notices of accidents will not be reported out for some time, because the public utility bill contains conflicting provisions and the fate of that bill must first be known before it is considered advisable to do anything with this one.

Besides the Council's representative, there is another well-known representative of labor on the ground. This is Leon Yanckwich of Modesto, who at the regular session acted as the champion of the eight-hour law. He is now able to show the card of the State Building Trades Council, being a member of Plasterers' Local No. 429 of Modesto. He can be depended upon to work as faithfully and as constantly as he did at the regular session to promote the interests of labor.

This (Tuesday) evening, an important public hearing in the Senate chamber will be had on the Shanahan free text-book amendment. The sentiment is in favor of the submission of the amendment. However, there will be a strong opposition from those who are in favor of giving the pupils in private schools the benefit of its provisions. In the Senate, the minority favoring the inclusion of private schools seems to have the balance of power.

A Cincinnati lawyer recently remarked that the juryman who toward the end of a very long trial wished to know what the terms "plaintiff" and "defendant" signified is not alone in his ignorance. The lawyer mentioned tells of a man whose coat had been stolen. He had charged a suspicious looking person with the theft.

"You say that this man stole your coat?" asked the magistrate. "Do I understand that you prefer charges against him?"

"Well, no, your honor," responded the plaintiff. "I prefer the coat, if it's all the same to you."—"Lippincott's Magazine."

American Federation of Labor Letter**Per Capita Tax Raised.**

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor has raised the per capita tax of national and international unions from 1/2 cent to 2-3 of a cent per member per month. The executive council in its report recommended the increase. The matter was referred to the laws committee and that committee brought in a favorable report. An increase in the per capita tax had become necessary in order to extend the activities of the Federation.

Collusion With Court Alleged.

In the celebrated contempt of court case in Colorado in which a number of striking coal miners were sentenced to jail, the miners by their attorneys went before the Supreme Court and succeeded in having granted a supersedeas, and the miners were released pending a review by the higher court. Before the hearing was held the attorneys for the coal operators appeared in the lower court and made a motion whereby Judge Whitford released the miners. This move has been made for the purpose of forestalling the miners' endeavor to get a decision from the Supreme Court on the constitutional rights of citizens in constructional contempt cases, the cases now coming under the moot class.

Federation Plea Overruled.

Since the handing down of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison alleged contempt case there have been many attempts made by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish the Federation officials for the alleged contempt of court. These efforts, however, have been met by various pleas and motions, the last one of which, that of the statute of limitations, having been orally argued before the entire District Supreme Court. The District Supreme Court has now overruled the contentions as to the statute of limitations and ordered that a commissioner or examiner be appointed for the purpose of taking testimony and presenting it to the court. Albert Harper has been appointed as commissioner, the Federation having waived none of its rights in this appointment. While it may appear that the case is drawing to a close, yet it is quite probable that it will be a long time before the case is finally disposed of.

Union Label Display at Atlanta.

During the sessions of the American Federation of Labor Convention, a large display of union-label products was exhibited. Collars and cuffs, neckties, ladies' underwear, hosiery and Cardigan jackets, men's underwear, socks, and a large line of children's and infants' underwear, stockings, knit caps, jackets—all bearing the union label—was a revelation to many of the new delegates.

The Musicians' Union at Jacksonville, Fla., has just secured a new agreement covering all the theatres in that city. It is advantageous to the union.

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Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 5, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum, presiding.

Transfers deposited: Mrs. M. Brunnick, clarinet, Local No. 164; Geo. Hansford, pianist, Local No. 153; E. A. Ott, violin, Local No. 367; Clarence Benson, drums, Local No. 12.

Charles Zimmerman, Local No. 77, J. Kelly, Local No. 77, and W. P. Aumiller, Local No. 310, are reported playing at the Columbia Theatre.

Members wishing to have any change made in address or instrumentation in the new directory will please have the same in the office of the secretary not later than Friday, December 15th.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held at 1 p. m. sharp at headquarters, Thursday, December 14th. There will be matters of importance before the meeting. Members are asked to make special effort to be present, as a good attendance is desired.

Wm. Fabris and Miss Wilhelmina Hauser were married November 20th at Swedish-American Hall, Market street near Church street. They have taken apartments at 3939 24th street. The bride is the daughter of one of our most esteemed members—Mr. Louis Hauser—and is a very talented young lady, while the groom is one of the most popular of the younger members of this union. We wish the young couple success and happiness.

The following names have been added to the list of candidates at the coming election by petition: Chas. Foster, delegate State Federation of Labor; M. Fogel, C. Henke, S. Newman, J. E. Lehman, members of the board of directors.

Chas. Burns died at his home in Oakland, November 27th, from heart disease. His death came as a surprise to all. It was known that he had not been well for some time, but was not thought to be in a serious condition, and only an hour prior to his death he remarked how much better he was feeling. He leaves a wife and three young children to mourn his loss. He was well and favorably known and had a great many warm friends among the members, who extend their sympathies to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow.

Dues and assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable and become delinquent after December 31, 1911. The dues amount to \$1.50; strike assessments, fourth quarter, \$3.25; death assessments, Nos. 9-10, 50 cents. The death assessments have been levied on account of the deaths of F. Ulissi and Chas. E. Burns. Members will kindly pay the same at your earliest convenience and avoid the rush (as well as suspension) to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club, held Wednesday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. L. Fournier, president; G. W. C. Kittler, vice-president; J. F. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

MACHINISTS' ELECTION.

At the meeting of the Machinists' Union, held Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: President, H. Van Der Meulen; vice-president, Hugo Lenz; recording secretary, Charles Watson; financial secretary, James T. Bailey; treasurer, J. A. Reel; conductor, M. Deak; sentinel, J. Griffin; auditing committee, H. K. Brand; business agent, E. A. Brown; delegates to Labor Council—James T. Bailey, E. A. Brown, Hugh Carberry, Dan Donovan, Hugo Lenz, J. A. Long, Ernest Reguin, M. E. Selmy, John Sievers, H. Van Der Meulen; delegates to Iron Trades Council—H. K. Brand, Hugh Carberry, Dan Donovan, Frank Lee, Hugo Lenz, J. A. Long, John Sievers.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 1, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal and Secretary Gallagher excused. Delegate Ed. Ford appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Ship Scalpers, Alfredo Colon, Miguil Terrazzo. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Commissioner of Immigration, statistical figures for 1910, and comparison with preceding years. From the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of minutes of executive council held November 26, 1911. From Socialist Party, thanking Council for its efforts in behalf of the Job Hariman meeting. From Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, poem in relation to female franchise. From O. A. Tveitmoe to P. Vaughan, Housesmiths No. 78, stating that the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. had indorsed the request of the shopmen for an eight-hour day and pledged moral support.

Referred to Executive Committee—From But-ton Workers, Muscatine, Iowa, appeal for financial assistance. From Moving Picture Operators' Union, requesting an investigation into conditions prevailing in certain moving picture houses. From Southern Pacific Company, stating company's position in relation to the wage scale and agreement of the Freight Handlers' Union.

Reports of Unions—Hackmen—Reported that their union had adopted a monthly working button, and requested all unionists to demand said monthly button when ordering carriages. Delegate Mullen (Typographical) announced that a ball would be held on Saturday evening, December 9, 1911, at Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue, for the benefit of C. Freeman and wife who are suffering with tuberculosis.

Label Section—Delegate F. O'Brien announced that the Union Label Moving Picture Show would be held at the Lyceum Theatre, December 7th, and in the Mission High School, December 8th, and urged all unionists and friends to attend.

Delegate Michelson informed the Council that the Allied Printing Trades Council had donated \$10 to Label Section for the purpose of erecting a sign on the lot for new temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and hoped that other unions would do likewise. A communication was received from the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council also in relation to the above donation to Label Section.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the request of Cooks No. 44 for a boycott on the catering firm of Wheeler & Haywards. On the request of Waiters' Union relative to Mayes' Oyster House, the communication was ordered filed, as the matter had been adjusted. Committee recommends that the Council purchase \$10 worth of Red Cross Seals from the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; concurred in. On the matter of Cooks' Association vs. Cooks No. 44, your committee recommends that the Council condemn the policy of indiscriminate boycotting as is carried on by certain unions, and requests that in the future such indiscriminate boycotting shall cease, and that the officers of the Council shall be consulted at all times before affiliated unions proceed along these lines as they have in the past; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Council send a representative to Sacramento during the special session of the Legislature to protect the interests of labor; motion carried. Delegate Bowlan

placed in nomination Theo. Johnson to represent this Council in Sacramento. There being no further nominations the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Brother Johnson, and the chair declared Delegate Johnson elected to represent this Council at Sacramento; he to receive the same remuneration as Brother Nolan did at the last session of the Legislature.

Receipts—Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Postal Clerks, \$6; Typographical, \$20; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Ice Cream Wagon Drivers, \$2; Bookbinders, \$6; Lumber Clerks, \$8; Gardeners, \$2. Total, \$94.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; Union Florist, one floral piece, \$20; Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, \$10; "Daily News," 25 cents. Total, \$200.75.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Assistant Secretary.

THE COMING STORM.

By Hugh McGee.

The Socialistic movement in the United States is engaged in as fierce and terrific a struggle in the political field as the struggle of the unions in the industrial field. It is more than that. It is a death grapple with organized society.

All the present laws, all the present customs, all the present beliefs, all the present conventionalities, all the present social actions, are based on the present so-called rights of the present profit system.

In Europe, there are conflicting conditions, such as castes and the hereditary beliefs in the divine rights of kings, and the vested rights of the landed aristocracy, while in America the issue is a clear-cut fight against the continuation of the present accepted political beliefs of the people of the United States.

Today in the United States, the capitalist system of society compels the recognition of the superiority of the men who inherit money or accumulate money, over all other men, as well as permitting one man or set of men to take what another man has made, or ten thousand men have made, providing wages are paid to these men.

In other words, you can legally take what another man makes if you feed him.

Now, the Socialists say that this is robbery, and they propose to stop it.

They propose to make a new law which will say that no man or set of men can take profit, rent or interest from any man, woman or child who is living today or from those who will be born tomorrow.

They propose to make a new law which will make all the people of the United States owners of whatever they make or build or produce.

They propose to make a new law which will say that all the instruments of production and distribution used for private profit shall henceforth belong to all the people of the United States.

They propose a co-operative commonwealth.

It is a death struggle, and it is inevitable that the continued robbery of the many by the few must and will cease.

STRIKERS MEET IN CHURCH.

The strikers on the Illinois Central at Jackson, Tenn., were proffered and accepted the First Baptist Church in which to hold a mass meeting recently. Addresses were made by prominent labor men and the auditorium was packed and the auditors enthusiastic.

Ask for the union label, card and button.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

WORKERS' HOMES.

By J. A. Kinghorn-Jones.

My suggestion is of national importance, it is in fact a world issue—the world is waiting for such simple, brotherly action, as the first step toward the complete elimination of usury.

Our so-called great men—savants and financiers—are, Nero-like, fiddling, on the verge of a revolution; my plan is evolutionary.

This is a nation of cowards, not half of one per cent dare express their soul thoughts about the cause of the brutalization of this twentieth century of Christianity! or dare to express their ideas as to the remedy. We have reached such a low grade that 99½ per cent of the inhabitants of these United States of America can only think in dollars—everywhere the air is charged with fear.

Workers are afraid of their so-called leaders—really misleaders—their bosses, and being out of a job. The bosses are afraid of strikes. Small traders have to barter their souls to hold their business. Large traders are afraid of politicians. Politicians are afraid of being found out. Those with a few thousands are afraid the millionaires will get them. The multimillionaires are afraid of other combinations of capital. Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie and that ilk are afraid of their next stage in this eternity. Professionals are afraid of offending their patrons, thus losing them or their positions. And, so it is all down the line—the air is charged with fear.

I read a beautiful injunction somewhere, "Love one another," that is impossible under "the system," therefore, the first step is to abolish "the system," and that is exactly what my proposed plan when carried into effect will do—it is not may do, it is certain to destroy the present usurious "system"—evolution instead of revolution.

Future dictionaries will doubtless contain the following:

"Dollar: A devilish coin invented to rob workers of eight-tenths of what they produced, without the workers knowing it. The workers thought they were being paid when the act of robbing them was committed. Workers were very foolish in those days."

I conclude by compressing twelve books of philosophy to twelve lines:

1. Land and time were not made by man.
2. Land and time are for the use of all mankind.
3. Man has no property rights in land and time.
4. Use of land and time creates value.
5. Values belong to those who used time.
6. Time improved by brawn or brain is labor.
7. Labor is the only true standard of value.
8. One hour of useful work is the unit of value.
9. Change "dollar" to hour and we have social justice.
10. The hour medium of exchange could not get into the claws of parasites!
11. "The land shall not be sold forever."—Leviticus, xxv-23.
12. Land could not be bought under the labor-standard of value.

I defy financiers and savants to upset this reasoning. They may object to it being put into practice, because it has not yet been adopted in Mars!

Mrs. Wickwire: "I see that chair-collecting is about to become a craze. I do hope it will not reach the proportions of the spoon fad." Mr. Wickwire: "I don't suppose it will. As near as I can recollect, the proportion was about two spoons to one chair. At least, that is the way it was in our courting days."

The farmer has a good many mouths to feed; he is even obliged all through the winter to feed the fodder cutter.

OLD DEFENSES ABROGATED.

(Contributed by Industrial Accident Board.)

Having weighed the issue and determined to remain under the "Liability for Damages" provisions of the Roseberry law, what is the status of the employer of labor?

Before the first of September, 1911, he might have pleaded in defense of a suit that the person injured contributed through his own negligence to his own injury and, if the plea was sustained by evidence, the action would be barred, no matter how slight the contribution of negligence on the part of the injured person or how gross on his own part.

Under the Roseberry law such action for damages cannot be barred where the injured person's "contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison," but the issue will go to the jury to determine the damages with reference to the comparative negligence of both parties, except that the defense of contributory negligence on the part of the person injured cannot be set up, "Where the violation of any statute enacted for the safety of employees contributed to such employee's injury."

There is a good deal of negligence that is not negligence. The mind has not the body in complete control at all times and the most careful of men will sometimes make a misstep, or stand in harm's way unknowingly. Negligence sufficient to bar a suit should carry with it some moral culpability, disobedience or misconduct. The old common-law doctrine of "contributory negligence" is, therefore, modified in the interests of the injured person, although not abrogated or made quite a doctrine of "comparative negligence" pure and simple.

The old common-law doctrine of "assumption of risk" has been abrogated. Under that doctrine it was assumed that whoever accepted employment accepted it with all the risks that attended such employment. It was also assumed that the wages paid would be enough greater in a dangerous occupation than in a safe one to cover the risk. This was judge-made law and grew out of the judicial habit of reasoning things out in the solitude of judicial chambers instead of opening the judicial eye to common, everyday facts of life. A little observation would have shown any judge that those who toil, rarely can, if unorganized, choose under what conditions they will work but are pushed by necessity to take such work as they can get at such wages as the employer is willing to pay, and that some of the most dangerous occupations are the poorest paid.

Under the Roseberry law the industry itself assumed the attending risks. That is, it is the philosophy of this law that each industry should take care of its own killed and wounded, and add the cost of so doing, to the cost of the product to be paid by the ultimate consumer, which can only be done through some form of insurance. This will be more fully considered later on.

Formerly an action for damages could not be sustained where an employee was hurt through the carelessness of a fellow workman. That also was held to be an assumed risk of the occupation. The Roseberry law abrogates that doctrine absolutely. The employer is now primarily responsible for the carelessness of employees who hurt others, and it never would have been otherwise had not the courts that made such laws felt and thought as the employing and not the laboring classes felt and thought. The burden was placed upon those least, and not best, able to bear it with the result that, in the history of industry, countless thousands were crowded below the poverty line where they became a burden upon charity and a menace to the peace and order of the commonwealth.

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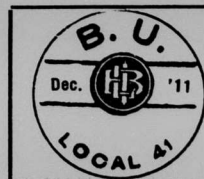
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Allied Printing Trades Council

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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1911

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnerberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1632 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow, J. S.	88 First
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	643 Stevenson
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(89)	Boehme & McCreedy	557 Clay
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*Call, The	340 Sansome
(11)	*Canessa Printing Co.	Third and Market
(71)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(90)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120)	Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2349 Market
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crockett, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(178)	Dickinson & Scott	343 Front
(79)	Dignan, T. J.	1896 Steiner
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	330 Jackson
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Ten Bosch	340 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(122)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	*Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108)	Levinson Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	461 Bush
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	52 Second
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N.E. cor. Clay & Battery	52 Second
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	311 Battery
(58)	*Monahan, John	343 Front
(24)	Morris, H. C.	445 Sacramento
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	806 Laguna
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	218 Ellis
(80)	McLean, A. A.	788 McAllister
(55)	McNeill Bros.	532 Commercial
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	2107 Howard
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	22 Clay
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	66 Fremont
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	330 Jackson
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	154 Fifth
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	580 Howard
(149)	North Beach Record	1122 Mission
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	2484 Sacramento
(144)	Organized Labor	88 First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	423 Hayes
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	509-511 Howard
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	712 Sansome
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	727 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	67 First
(60)	*Post	
(109)	Primo Press	

(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(77)	Quick Print	2075 Market
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(114)	Universal Press	377 Hayes
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(34)	Williams, Jos.	41 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sorensen Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A member of Philadelphia Typographical Union has found a new use for his card as he had occasion to visit one of our financial institutions a few days ago to collect on a check given him. The paying teller wanted the applicant identified by some one in the neighborhood, but he was unable to refer to any one in the immediate vicinity. Instead, he produced his union card which was accepted at once as good evidence and he received the money without further question.

Mrs. A. J. Johnson, the widow of former State Printer Johnson, has the distinction of being the first woman in Sacramento to announce her candidacy for a position upon the commission that will govern Sacramento when the new charter goes into effect next summer. She wants to be Commissioner of Education.

The benefit ball to be given in Veterans' Hall, 435 Duboce avenue, tomorrow night, in aid of Christopher Freeman and wife who are suffering from tuberculosis, deserves the support of all who can afford to contribute to a worthy cause.

At last reports J. K. Phillips, who fell recently at the Y. M. C. A. building and broke his arm, is getting along nicely.

The death of David G. Lewis last Saturday removes a pioneer member of the local union from the field of activity. Up to the time of his death he had been sergeant-at-arms of the union and seldom missed a meeting. He was a member of the printers' reception committee that greeted Horace Greeley when he arrived in this city in 1859, after his famous trip across the continent on horseback and by stage coach. Mr. Lewis loved to talk of the old days, of Greeley and Lincoln, though he felt as young as any of the printers of this day. His funeral took place from Trumann's parlors last Tuesday afternoon.

Robert Day, head of the wrecking firm of Day & Co., visited headquarters during the past week and presented a card of old Eureka Union dated 1870. He has been out of the business for many years, but incidents of late have revived old memories and he is desirous of being placed on the honorary roll of the union.

A meeting of the apprentices, under the auspices of the membership committee, was held on Wednesday evening at headquarters, for the purpose of registering all apprentices now working under the jurisdiction of No. 21. The meeting was a success, and each apprentice present at this meeting was presented with a copy of the convention souvenir, a picture of the Union Printers' Home, and other literature pertaining to the I. T. U. course of instruction in printing. Another meeting will be held in the near future, and notices will be issued to all chapels and chairmen.

The membership committee will meet on Monday evening, December 11th, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, 787 Market street. The following applications will be taken up by the committee: Frank McClengnan, L. J. Holtz, Richard Wolf, Frank H. Layton, E. M. Cuneo.

The next meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held on Sunday, December 10th. At this meeting nominations for society physician, druggist and two members of the board of directors will be made. At the last meeting J. G. Higgins and Carroll E. Fisk were elected to membership and applications were received from T. W. Kelly, V. E. Sawyer and E. A. Eickworth.

In the case of Will John White, discharged by Foreman Henderson of the "Examiner," the union by a vote of 120 to 16 ordered Mr. White reinstated in his position, as the evidence proved that he was illegally and wrongfully dismissed. Mr. Henderson has given notice of appeal.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council, Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cook's Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 41—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 116 Steuart.
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month, 149 Second; Miss B. Haralson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoes—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 2d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ship Scalpers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Fridays, 316 14th.
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in trade union circles during the past week: John M. McFarland of the painters, Oscar Peterson of the oilers and water tenders, Frank Bennett of the waiters, James Guirk of the gas workers, James Whittle of the riggers and stevedores, and David Lewis of the Typographical Union.

Delegate Theodore Johnson was elected by the Labor Council last Friday night to be its legislative representative at Sacramento during the special session of the Legislature. Mr. Johnson is to be governed by the same instructions under which John I. Nolan worked last winter.

The Allied Printing Trades Council informed the delegates to the Labor Council last Friday night that it had contributed \$10 to the Label Section to partly defray the expense of erecting a large billboard on the lot at Sixteenth and Capp streets, which will be occupied by the new Labor Temple. This will be devoted to the advertising of union-label goods.

The executive committee of the Labor Council last Friday night reported that it had taken no action regarding the complaint of the Waiters' Union against the Mayes' Oyster Co., as their difficulties had been amicably settled. The committee recommended that the Council purchase \$10 worth of Red Cross Seals in aid of the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Beer Bottlers' Union has made the following nominations for international officers: Secretary, George Wagner and T. E. Hanahan; treasurer, M. W. Silk and A. Campbell; finance committee, Geo. Stoefer, Paul Stoefer, Paul Volkman, W. Colturst and L. Bruns.

Business Agent Towne of the Stationary Engineers' Union desires to correct a wrong impression which has arisen in the minds of members of the union regarding an assessment of \$2 each which is still unpaid, owing to the belief that it was for the McNamara Defense Fund. Towne states that such is not the case, as the levy was made for the Los Angeles strike fund and that payment should be made to reimburse the treasury from which the amount has already been drawn.

At the meeting of the Joint Council of Teamsters Monday night, John P. McLaughlin who attended the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor delivered a report on the deliberations of the parent organization. He also visited the headquarters of the teamsters in New York and Chicago and stated that he found conditions excellent in both cities.

The Molders' Union Tuesday night granted an honorary card to a craftsman from Edinburgh, Scotland, who will make this city his future home. The union paid \$180 in sick benefits and donated \$175 to the Los Angeles strike fund.

Business Agent Maguire of the Boiler Makers' Union has just returned from Stockton where he succeeded in obtaining the eight-hour day for the boiler makers who were employed in erecting tanks for the Stacy Co. Prior to this the men were working nine hours.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 50 has elected the following officers to serve during the coming year: President, J. P. Hardy; vice-president, L. C. Bandy; recording secretary, J. B. Stebbins; financial secretary, W. A. Silva; sergeant-at-arms, A. White, and treasurer, L. Deitz.

The United Laborers' Union initiated 18 new members Tuesday night and notified its members that nominations of officers will be made next Tuesday evening. Business Agent W. F. Dwyer is expected to return this week from attending the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlanta.

THE OLD RED SCHOOL HOUSE.

By Murray Youtz.

Twenty-five years ago the old country school house was indeed used as a social center, for it was there that the people for miles around would gather at night and hold an old-time spelling match, etc.

Some of the greatest men this nation has produced can trace their very beginning to those old-time literary and debating clubs.

It is the one feature above all others that gave the school life, and it was a common saying among young and old, "that they learned more on Friday night than during the whole week."

True, we were never allowed to talk politics or debate religion, and naturally because the politician and the preacher wanted to do that.

Whenever you find people who do not want questions discussed from an educational standpoint in the school, then look out, for somebody has an ax to grind.

Some sixty years ago the question was proposed at a school in Lancaster, Ohio, for debate: "Resolved, that railroads are practical." The directors decided that to talk about people riding fifty miles an hour was the rankest heresy, and they did not permit that discussion to take place.

If the school is for any purpose in the world it is for the purpose of teaching science.

If there is a greater science than that of living I would like to know what it is.

Terrible as it may seem to be, it is nevertheless a fact that the public school today is not what it should be. The process of education, instead of being an institution of delight and entertainment, has really retrogressed to such an extent that it is looked upon by the young as a sort of punishment, for did you ever hear the mother say: "Now, Johnny, if you are not good you will have to go to school today."

The question for the people to decide today is:

Where would you rather see the family? In the demoralizing moving picture show, in the brothel, in the saloon, or in the social center activities of your district school?

"Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet."—Rousseau.

RED CROSS SEALS.

The excellent work being done by the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is deserving of the support of every citizen who has the welfare of the race at heart, and this is especially true of the wage-earning citizens because this disease plays a greater degree of havoc among laboring men than among the wealthy because of the conditions which surround them both in places of employment and in the homes of the poor, therefore anything that organized labor can do to relieve this condition of affairs should be done.

The proceeds of the sales of the Red Cross Seals are devoted to the cure and prevention of the spread of this dread disease, therefore every organization should help the cause along by purchasing some of them.

The headquarters of the society are at 1547 Jackson street.

SUNSET LIMITED.

In accordance with announcement made some weeks ago, the Southern Pacific Company, on Tuesday last, re-inaugurated its famous "Sunset Limited" service between San Francisco, Los Angeles and New Orleans, giving the State of California one more splendid train de luxe to connect it with the east. The "Sunset Limited," which represents the very highest type of latter day railroad construction, will leave San Francisco every Tuesday and Friday, arriving at the southern metropolis the following Friday or Monday, as the case may be. Coming westward, the train will leave New Orleans every Monday and Thursday, arriving in San Francisco on Thursdays and Sundays. The running time between the two cities is thus shortened twenty-four hours—or one full day.

Wouldst thou have men speak good of thee? Speak good of them. And when thou hast learned to speak good of them, try to do good unto them, and thus thou wilt reap in return their speaking good of thee.—Epictetus.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

SOCIALISM VS. THE TRADES UNIONS.

By H. M. Burnet.

The A. F. of L. system of trades unions is based upon the principal of trades autonomy, relating to regulation of hours, wages and conditions of labor, or the physical side of procuring the necessities of life. To these ends labor unions are chartered by the A. F. of L. Politics, political parties, politicians have no legitimate place within the union. On the other hand, it is the legitimate right of unions to participate in securing legislation favorable to labor. Many union men confound these principles and undertake to make of the union a political machine, and through it to boost politicians within its ranks to political positions. It is this element within the organization that is today unconsciously destroying and rending asunder the power and primary objects for which unionism stands.

Socialism, according to Webster, "Stands for a more just and economical form of government." Socialists are not all of one mind as to the method of securing governmental reforms, hence there are numerous factions. Among these are, the International Socialists, the Social Democrats, the Reels, the State Socialists, the Progressive Socialists, the Socialistic Political Party, and the latest are the Insurgent Socialists.

The two latter brands are particularly active in the efforts of capturing the machinery of the union labor movement. There seems to be a concerted movement throughout the United States with this particular object in view, and in my opinion will, unless stamped out, cause untold damage and disaster to both the labor unions and the cause of Socialism.

There can be no greater disrupter than factional strife, petty dissensions, personal jealousies and cliques, each trying to get control, or out-general the other, for the purpose of introducing some aim, or object, that does not properly come within the constitutional laws.

We only need to cite the tactics of the Union Labor Party in the last campaign to show how foolish it is for a few to undertake to dictate to the rank and file without first consulting with them, or taking them into full confidence.

We can only expect the same results if by some chance a few so-called Socialistic insurgent leaders should obtain momentary control of labor organizations.

What we want, and what the tendency of the times demands, is Social Democracy in politics. No decided progress can be had in governmental reform unless the rank and file are to have an equal voice. The labor unions are no place for political agitators, and the sooner the rank and file draw the lines, and confine the union to its legitimate purposes the better for the cause.

Political parties are dying because of their rottenness, and will soon be a thing of the past.

The direct primary, the initiative, the referendum, these three democratic principles once established will forever abolish the old obsolete corrupt party plan of government and place in the hands of all the people their government.

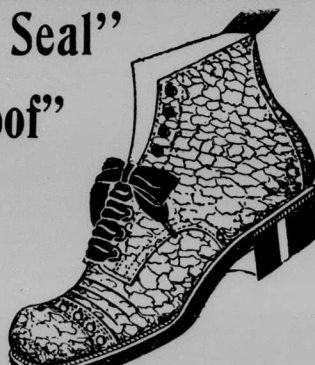
To attain this end I would propose the idea of public assemblage, wherein everybody is free to voice their sentiments. Publicity boils public sentiment down to concrete principles for general adoption.

The human family is above the brute, therefore needs no leader, no boss. Every human mind has within it the elements of reasoning. Give this faculty a chance to assert itself and develop, and the so-called boss or leader becomes an object of disgust; his true aim in life becomes so apparent that honest people despise him; they repudiate the implication that they are no better than cattle, haltered and led.

We are none of us any better than we ought to be and many of us are a great deal worse.

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Evenings Until 10**B. KATSCHINSKI**You Save from 50c to \$1.50
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